

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

From returns now in it appears that the coming legislature will be composed of sixty-nine republicans and three democrats. There will be two of a kind in the house and one in the council.

COUNCIL.

Dist.	Nominee.	County.	Politics.
1.	A. C. Hutton	Lincoln	Rep.
2.	John R. Gamble	Lincoln	Rep.
3.	A. S. Jones	Hutchinson	Rep.
4.	A. M. Bowdler	Lincoln	Rep.
5.	E. M. Ziebach	Lincoln	Rep.
6.	R. F. Pettigrew	Lincoln	Rep.
7.	H. E. Farmer	Lincoln	Rep.
8.	W. E. Cameron	Lincoln	Rep.
9.	H. B. Natwick	Brookings	Rep.
10.	J. H. Westover	Hughes	Rep.
11.	J. P. Day	Grant	Rep.
12.	Col. A. B. Smedley	Grant	Rep.
13.	Dr. V. F. Kennedy	Brookings	Rep.
14.	F. J. Washburn	Lawrence	Rep.
15.	F. J. Wells	Minnehaha	Rep.
16.	John Nickerson	Stutsman	Rep.
17.	Chas. Richardson	Barnes	Rep.
18.	H. E. Twomey	Cass	Rep.
19.	Geo. H. Walsh	Grand Forks	Rep.
20.	John Little	Trails	Rep.
21.	F. J. McLaughlin	Walsh	Rep.
22.	Frank Wilson	Pembina	Rep.

HOUSE.

Nominee.	County.	Politics.
1. Ole P. Heivig	Lincoln	Rep.
2. John L. Larson	Lincoln	Rep.
3. E. J. Dawson	Clay	Rep.
4. H. M. Bowdler	Lincoln	Rep.
5. A. L. Van Osdel	Lincoln	Rep.
6. H. G. Langdon	Turner	Rep.
7. J. E. Ward	Turner	Rep.
8. J. A. Marshall	Hanson	Rep.
9. Mark Ward	Brule	Rep.
10. C. P. Hutton	Hughes	Rep.
11. H. M. Clark	Aurora	Rep.
12. F. E. Smith	McCook	Rep.
13. J. M. Bayfield	McCook	Rep.
14. H. E. Smith	Minnehaha	Rep.
15. H. B. Riddell	Minnehaha	Rep.
16. George Rice	Moody	Rep.
17. J. C. Roberts	Moody	Rep.
18. J. C. Southwick	Kingsbury	Rep.
19. V. V. Barnes	Kingsbury	Rep.
20. J. A. Packer	Faulk	Rep.
21. E. J. Blair	Hamlin	Rep.
22. George W. Pierce	Hamlin	Rep.
23. M. L. Miller	Beadle	Rep.
24. Geo. A. Johnson	Brown	Rep.
25. M. D. DeWitt	Woodsbury	Rep.
26. Eugene Huntington	Day	Rep.
27. F. A. Eldridge	Grant	Rep.
28. E. M. Martin	Custer	Rep.
29. H. M. Gregg	Lawrence	Rep.
30. A. M. Call	Lawrence	Rep.
31. H. E. Williams	Burleigh	Rep.
32. W. F. Steele	DeWitt	Rep.
33. H. W. Coe	Morton	Rep.
34. Julius Stevens	Griggs	Rep.
35. J. E. Stebbins	Richland	Rep.
36. J. P. McBurney	Richland	Rep.
37. Henry Oliver	Ransom	Rep.
38. T. M. Pugh	DeWitt	Rep.
39. W. F. Miller	Steele	Rep.
40. G. W. Morgan	Trails	Rep.
41. J. Westcott	Grand Forks	Rep.
42. Donald Stewart	Pembina	Rep.
43. Henry Strong	Pembina	Rep.
44. H. H. Rucker	Ramsey	Rep.
45. Patrick McHugh	Caviler	Rep.

Some years ago when North Dakota sent a delegation to Washington to urge upon congress the immediate necessity for division of the territory, a spirit of jealousy soon sprang up among the members, and many of the delegates asserted that Fargo was trying to run the machine. This dissatisfaction spread to such an extent that a meeting of the North Dakotans was called, and an effort was made to avert the impending outbreak. Judge Barnes was there and labored hard but all to no purpose. While the meeting was yet in progress Major Edwards appeared, and being informed of the facts, stepped to the front and said: "Gentlemen, Fargo has run this thing from the beginning, and she is going to run it to the end. She has the men, the brains and the money to do it with. So what are you going to do about it?" This brought forth a peal of laughter and threw the boys into a good humor and the breach was soon effectually smoothed over. In olden times, with Major Edwards at their head, Fargo did run the machine in North Dakota, but "what a falling off there has been, my countrymen!" A lot of jack-legged cranks recently announced to the world that they could run the machine themselves without Major Edwards' assistance, as he was a bold, bad man, and now look at the result of the recent election. Fargo boasts of her electric lights, her street railway, her \$70,000 high school building and many other things too numerous to mention, while Cass county tells the world of her immense bonanza farms, her rich soil, of her wealth, and two years ago it was heralded far and wide that she paid one-sixth of the entire territorial tax, but in face of all this Fargo and Cass county were pitiful beggars before the last legislature, and while all the other cities in North Dakota got something in the way of public buildings, Fargo got nothing, because she was unrepresented. That is, she had a couple of things there, but such thorough-going nonentities that no one paid any attention to them.

Immediately after the Pierre convention, Major Edwards retired from politics and let the jack legs run things to suit themselves, and what a mess they have made of it. They put up for the territorial council D. H. Twomey, of Fargo, and for the lower house a man named Lochlin, living in the western end of the county. This disgusted the voters and an independent ticket was placed in the field. At the earnest solicitation of many voters and taxpayers, A. J. Johnson, one of the foremost business men of Fargo, allowed his name to be used as against Mr. Twomey. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Twomey are said to reside in the same ward, but Mr. Johnson received almost an unanimous vote in Fargo, and Mr. Pyatt, of Richland county, also an independent candidate for the council with Mr. Johnson, beats Twomey in his own ward. Mr. Johnson carries Cass and Richland counties, but at this writing the news comes that Sargent county sends in votes enough to elect Mr. Twomey. In Sargent a county seat contest was waging and as Mr. Johnson did not have time to visit there,

none but the Twomey tickets were used and there is where the Twomey strength comes from. The returns also indicate the election to the council of Austin, of Ransom; to the house, Hon. T. M. Pugh, of Dickey, H. S. Oliver, of Ransom, and McCumber and Stebbins, of Richland, thus leaving Cass no member of the house, but a crippled member of the council who cannot even carry his own ward.

Truly, the Fargo cranks are dandies.

THE MINNEAPOLIS EVENING JOURNAL CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING VERY EXCELLENT EDITORIAL:

When a presidential election is so close that the great state of New York is claimed for the democratic presidential candidate by a plurality of only 219, and for the republican by a plurality of 360, there is danger of trouble over the final count. The only way to avoid it is to insist upon a strictly honest count. If Mr. Cleveland has the state fairly by even so much as one vote, and it elects him president, then he must be president no matter how badly the republicans feel over their enforced surrender of power. On the other hand, if Blaine is fairly entitled to one majority, president he shall be, though it take an army of a million patriotic volunteers to inaugurate him. The very foundation of our government lies in the rule of the majority and the painful submission of the minority thereto. Be that majority ever so small, it is still greater than the minority, and it is fairly entitled to the prize contested for. Beardless partisan leaders and newspapers may endeavor to stir up evil passions by the cry of fraud and charges of an intention to make a false count, but the wise and cooler heads on both sides will seek to quiet apprehensions and zealously guard against any such attempt on the part of their followers.

OUTSIDE of Burleigh county, he it said to the everlasting disgrace of the party representatives in the Ninth legislative district, the number of individuals who made a valiant, downright, earnest fight for the entire republican ticket and stood their ground at the polls irrespective of the weak-kneed bolters, scratchers and half-breeds, are the exception rather than the rule. Chief among the former the TRIBUNE is glad to name Mr. Geo. H. Dickey, of Valley City. Although among the disappointed ones at the outcome of the nominating convention, the report reaches Bismarck that Mr. Dickey accepted the situation with good grace and demonstrated his loyalty and staunch republicanism by working effectually and valiantly for the success of the entire ticket. The work of Mr. Dickey is plainly evident in the final result and his loyalty and labors will be gratefully remembered by all true republicans. When future political honors are to be bestowed, Mr. Dickey's record in the present campaign will not be forgotten. His credentials are clean and undisputed, and there is nothing too good as a reward for one who is conspicuously loyal amidst the disloyalty and cupidity of the members of his own party.

If the statements of the republican national committee may be relied upon, there seems to be no longer doubt of Blaine's election and that he will be triumphantly inaugurated in March. Although the state of New York is claimed by both parties, and will require an official canvass to determine the result, the republicans have accurate returns which justify the belief that Blaine and Logan have carried it. General Fessenden, from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York, last evening, announced that Blaine had 1,500 plurality in the state and is elected president of the United States. Blaine himself has accurate returns from all the counties and unhesitatingly says that the republicans have again been successful, and any attempt to tamper with the ballots as honestly and fairly cast, will be an outrage upon American intelligence, American liberty and American manhood.

MAJOR FLEMING, of Fargo, says, in speaking of Dakota's space at the New Orleans exposition: "The space will cover about twelve thousand square feet, and is most favorably located in the United States building, which is now completed. Our space is near an entrance to the building, and a pleasant headquarters has been provided with reception room and reading room, where persons from Dakota can go and rest and read the papers from home; and it is expected that all the papers printed in Dakota will be on file there. In fine, Dakota goes to the World's Cotton Centennial to show the whole world her products, and she invites her friends all to come and see her."

FARGO REPUBLICAN: It is all wind that blows nobody good. The election of Cleveland would turn 80,000 federal office holders out of comfortable positions. It is presumed that most of the number have laid aside a little store for a rainy day, and what is more natural than that they should come to Dakotawith their savings to start in anew and grow up with the country. The conclusion is, therefore, that the election of Cleveland means an increase of 80,000 in the population of Dakota. How is that for consolation.

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE attempts to agitate the people of Dakota by such stuff as the following: "It is claimed that some of the men elected to the legislature from South Dakota, Tuesday, are in favor of the legislature paying the expenses of the state convention that met at Sioux Falls that made a constitution and run a sort of election. This will

take \$50,000. There will be a good many attempts to form combinations to put jobs through the legislature."

The Fargo Republican, which seems to be very willing to concede Cleveland's election, publishes the following slander on the able and conservative manager of the Western associated press: "The fact of the matter is the general agent of the Western associated press, William Henry Smith, is in league with a stupendous organization of gamblers, and the dispatches professing to give returns from the election are colored in the interest of the fraternity. The people will be compelled to wait for reliable news until the gamblers conclude that there is no more money in it for them."

THE FARGO REPUBLICAN in speaking of the preparations being made for the New Orleans exhibition says: "Among the contributions received last evening was a magnificent mouse head from the Devil's Lake country. The antlers were so large that it required a box three and a half feet square to pack the head. Major Fleming reports contributions coming in rapidly from every quarter, and everything highly favorable for a grand display for North Dakota."

IN the town of Brookings, South Dakota, only one vote was cast for Wilson, the democratic candidate for delegate to congress. Emmons county, out of 265 votes, only cast one vote for the democratic nominee, and he is said to have walked twenty-five miles to vote. If Cleveland succeeds these two men should be looked up and well provided for.

THE county seat in Sully county has been carried for Oneida, and La Grace remains the county seat of Campbell county. Dickinson wins in Stark county; Stanton in Mercer county, Washburn in McLean county and Hoskins in McIntosh county. New Rockford gets away with Carrington in Foster county, and Sherbrooke beats Hope in Steele county.

A CIRCULAR from the general offices of the Northwestern Railway company in Chicago, dated October 27th, states that W. H. Stennett, for several years general passenger agent of the company, has been appointed assistant general manager; H. Wicker, general traffic manager, and R. S. Hair, general passenger agent.

At last accounts the Hon. Jud La Moure is twenty-four votes short of an election in the Pembina district for the council. If his successful opponent has as much git-thar-itiveness in him as Jud the Pembina region will be well taken care of by the coming legislature.

JOHNSON, of Fargo, will probably contest Twomey, for a seat in the council at Bismarck this winter. It is claimed that a county seat fight in Sargent county was the cause of over 400 fraudulent votes being cast, and but for that Johnson would have a clear majority.

THE following chickens have been counted before they are hatched. Cleveland's cabinet is to be comprised of Bayard for secretary of state, Thurman for attorney general and Randall for secretary of the treasury.

SHOULD Blaine be defeated it may be attributed to the fanatic St. John and the horde of prohibition cranks who followed him. Had it not been for him New York would have given Blaine 20,000 majority.

GIFFORD's majority in Lawrence county is about 1,000. F. J. Washburn and S. I. Wells are elected to the council, and E. W. Martin, A. M. Call, H. M. Griggs and A. L. Sprigg are elected to the house.

Jay Gould is a sly old con. He conceded Cleveland's election for the purpose of depreciating the value of stocks, that he might gobble up a few blocks. The scheme has worked like a charm.

THE people of Minneapolis say they don't care how much they right down in New York. Minneapolis has polled over 5,000 more votes than St. Paul. They vote early and often in Minneapolis.

EVERY man supported for office in Barnes county by Uncle John Russell was elected. That's the kind of fellows Russell and Richardson are.

THE St. Paul Globe, democratic, says "the earth is ours." The Globe probably refers to that strata about forty feet below the surface.

YANKTON is making extensive preparations for the New Orleans exposition. Commissioner Young is an efficient officer.

IN Morton county the bond question was carried and Mandan will have a \$35,000 court house.

DENNY HANNIFIN says he has only one objection to Dakota politics. It is too unanimous—republican.

O. S. GIFFORD, delegate-elect to congress, thinks he has carried Dakota by 35,000 majority.

WALSH county cast 3,226 votes and all but twenty-two for Gifford.

MINNEKAUKAN is the new county seat of Benson county.

NEWS-NOTES.

HORSEFLESH is now sold and eaten in London, as well as in Paris.

THE New York Truth is modest. It claims New York by 25,000 for Cleveland.

THE leading hotel keeper in Central Mexico is named Don Jesus Christ Gonzalez.

A CHINESE woman at Seattle, Washington Territory, tended bar and was fined \$20.

A WHITE woman was put off a negro excursion train in Tennessee lately on account of her color.

THE Philadelphia Call says: When the boy who whistles in a graveyard grows into a politician, he amuses himself making out lists of "doubtful states."

A COLONY of fifty settlers from Connecticut, under the patronage of P. T. Barnum, have bought a tract of land in Barnes county, D. T., and will settle in the spring.

THE campaign just closed by Mr. Blaine is one of the most brilliant ever made by a candidate. His speeches, often half a dozen in a day, upon the same subjects, were all different, and polished gems of literary work and not a single political mistake. The republican party may well feel proud of such a brainy leader. The canvass of General Logan has likewise shown that gentleman at his best. All in all, it has been a wonderful canvass.

A REDFIELD, Dakota dispatch says: The Dakota Dispatch, a democratic journal, this week contains a paragraph which Mrs. H. G. Rising, the postmaster's wife, construed to be a reflection upon her character. This afternoon she met H. L. Henry, the editor, and proceeded to thump him in true pugilistic style. The affair terminated without bloodshed. Postmaster Rising runs a rival newspaper and refused to distribute the Dispatch through the postoffice.

A VALLEY CITY, Dakota, dispatch says: A bold election outrage came to light here to-day when Commissioner James Daley discovered two poll boxes containing election returns and uncanvassed votes had been stolen from the commissioners' room at the court house last night. The perpetrators of the job gained entrance through a window. As a contest had been threatened, it is thought that some of the defeated candidates are mixed up in the matter. The community is greatly excited over the affair, and the person or persons engaged in the outrage will be handled roughly if detected. Another election will probably be necessary.

THE men chosen as electors in the various states are required by law to meet at the capitals of the various states on the first Wednesday in December, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, and make distinct lists of all persons voted for and the number of votes each receives, which lists will be sent to the president of the United States senate, who will open them and declare the result in the presence of the two houses on the second Wednesday in February. While these electors are not legally bound to vote for the candidates nominated, it would be the grossest treachery not to do so, and there has never been an instance in which one of them has betrayed his trust.

If the following from the Sanborn, Barnes county Enterprise is true, it is to be hoped that here will be no further cry in Barnes county of "stevedores and outlaws on the Missouri slope." "Reports come in to the Enterprise that the precinct of Daily was the scene of one of the most disgraceful orgies on election day, which will undoubtedly result in throwing the vote out by the canvassing board, and perhaps, in bringing the election officers before the grand jury. It seems one of the 'rustlers' sent out to work the polls, took with him a keg of whiskey, which he kindly placed where it would be handy for the judges of election as well as the voters. The head was knocked in and a dipper used for bailing out the 'disturbance.' About 10 o'clock all hands were hilarious, and the board sufficiently braced up to 'cast an anchor to windward' for the candidates who had so liberally furnished them with free booze, evidently not wishing to be 'dead-heads' in the enterprise. One judge stood at the window and received the votes as they were offered, and, after opening and scanning them over, if they did not meet his views, would pass them back for correction. Finally they concluded to take the whiskey, what was left, out of the election room into the coal shed, when officers and all, except the 'rustler' who brought it, who was left to guard the ballot box, followed. After a time they returned to elect their men, but some wanted more whiskey, and not finding it, proceeded to kick over the ballot box, breaking it open and scattering its contents about the floor, knocked over the stove, fired the judges out of the window and had a good time generally. The officers joined the procession and helped on the dance. Finally, after several hours rest, they concluded to hold an election some more, hunted up the ballot box, gathered together the ballots lying about the floor, and received votes until 8 o'clock to make up for lost time."

CHINESE AS SAILORS.

What an Old Trading Captain Has to Say of Their Capabilities.

Not Very Good Sailors, but Have Plenty of Pluck and Endurance—Junks Worthless—Chinese Troops—Stinkpots.

[Boston Budget.]

Capt. Davis of the steamship Penobscot, who has had years of experience in trading at Chinese ports, and has employed the Chinese regularly on board his ship in various capacities. In speaking of the characteristics of the Chinese when afloat, he said yesterday that they are unexcelled as firemen on board steamers. They work twelve hours out of twenty-four in the stokehold, where the temperature averages over 100 degrees constantly. The labor of shoveling coal is very severe. As seamen on deck and aloft they are not so good. They have the physical strength to pull on a rope, but they are not sailors.

"How will they compare with Frenchmen in that respect?" was asked. "They are not as good sailors, but they have greater endurance."

"Have they any pluck?" "Plenty of it in defending themselves about decks. The white sailors do not impose on them aboard ship. They can take their own part every time. If you compare them in this respect with Frenchmen I should say that in a stand-up fight the Chinaman would knock out his opponent. But when you come to man a ship with Chinese and find yourself in a bad predicament. The Chinese navy has no show whatever against the French. Their navy is composed of two classes of ships, the iron steamers and the junks. The junks are well represented by the pictures you have seen in books of travel. They are all armed with six or eight guns each, but what can they do? So far they have served as coffins for their crews, who were drowned after they had surrendered. Many of the iron steamers were built in England. They were constructed on excellent principles, and are very fine ships. They are armed with heavy modern guns. White men were engaged to train the crews. But with all that the ships and the crews are not a match for the great ironclads of the French fleet. The number of iron steamers in the Chinese navy is very large. They have launched six or eight gunboats themselves at Shanghai the past year, to my knowledge. These boats were built under the direction of European and American naval architects. They are first-class of their kind, but they are too small. China has no hope at sea."

"Are there many men among the crews?" "No. They have never had more than three or four to a ship, say a master, a chief officer, and a gunner. These have been gotten rid of rapidly the past year."

"What do the Chinese sailors look like?" "The captain called to a passing officer. 'Send one of the Chinamen here,' he said. Soon a round-faced Celestial, clothed as if just from a laundry, came trotting along and stopped at the door of the chart-room, where he smiled very cheerfully and saluted by bobbing his head down and punching his right forefinger up past the brim of a blue cloth cap. Then he stood still, with his knees and toes turned in, his hands limp, and with the knuckles to the front, and his shoulders crowding his lungs very hard. The captain laughed. The spectacle was comical."

"Are all the Chinese sailors like that?" "He is a very good Chinaman. Kong Asing gave me a white man on the ship a good tussle if forced to it."

"You have seen the Chinese troops?" "Yes. They are uniformed in the hues of the rainbow, besides black and white. Imagine 100 laundrymen in scarlet blouses and royal-purple trousers drawn up in line, adjoining them a company in pure white, then a company in bright green, and then one in light blue, and you have a Chinese regiment. When they walk they lift up their feet like cats in the snow. But in spite of their peculiarities, they will make it warm for the French on shore. Their number is legion, and if their officers have profited at all by the instructions they have received in the last twenty years, they will make a good fight. I judge of their pluck by what I have seen of them. On shore, in the open field, they will have some chance to show what they can do. They will fight then as they do singly when forced to it. In those miserable junks and in the small steamers, one could hope to do anything but sink with colors flying."

"Do the Chinese still believe in the efficacy of stinkpots?" "I think not. It is one of the few weapons they have discarded as relics of barbarism, but there is no doubt but what they still strive to strike terror into the hearts of the enemy by making loud and unearthly noises, just as we used to read they did in the wars of 100 years ago. A description of a battle between Chinamen and Frenchmen, if described accurately and in detail, would make very interesting reading."

A Plugged Thermometer. [Exchange.] A Philadelphia saloon-keeper has invented a new road to a fortune. He has a thermometer plugged with quicksilver so that it steadily registers 112 degrees in the shade. When a thirsty man enters and calls for a glass of beer he says insinuatingly, "It's pleasant weather. 'Hotter than thunder,' answers the customer. 'O, I don't know. Let's see. I ain't looked to-day,' and he drags the plugged thermometer from behind a demijohn and says, 'Well, I declare! 112 degrees in the shade! Well, it is hot and no mistake, though it appears cool in here.' The customer looks at the thermometer, and then proceeds to take off his hat, collar, coat, vest, and cuffs, and sits down and drinks beer the rest of the day for fear of being sunstruck."

Two Men of Walton County. [Atlanta Constitution.] Two men in Walton county own farms on opposite sides of the public road. On one side, nailed to a tree, is a board with the following inscription, to wit: "All persons are warned not to hunt or fish or otherwise trespass on these premises. Any person violating this notice will be prosecuted to the extent of the law." Just across the road on the opposite side is another board with this writing upon it, namely: "Come on, boys, let's go a huntin'."

One Which Wouldn't Wash. [Exchange.] Faith in the genuineness of white elephants has suffered a severe shock in Gosport, England, where a circus claiming to have one of the sacred animals was giving exhibitions. An opportunity presenting, all of the animals except the alleged white elephant were permitted to go in bathing.

Rather Sarcastic. [Texas Siftings.] A lady on Austin avenue, on coming out of the theatre accidentally punched Gilhooly in the eye with the end of her umbrella. "That's right, madame," said Gilhooly, stuffing his handkerchief into the scratched optic; "enjoy yourself, by all means."

A BLUE SKYE-TERRIER.

And the Trouble He Was to the Maid Who Cared for Him.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"What a pretty dog you have!" "What, Dumpty? Yes, he is rather pretty. Madam sent me here to give him some water; she thinks mineral waters are good for him. Poor old dear, he has not been digesting his food well this summer and we are all very much distressed about him."

Dumpty was a little blue Skye-terrier who looked as though he was very well cared for, albeit he was a little down in the mouth when the meeting in Garfield park took place. His eyes were heavy, his tongue protruded, his tail was as limp as a stick of soaked macaroni, and he shivered as if it were January instead of midsummer.

Dumpty wore a silver collar, hung with a row of antique bangles representing the Fates and Furies. These exquisitely-carved medallions dangled among the forty odd loops of the very narrow-est ribbons of as many tins, and lures that made up the rosette in his silk collarette. Beside this garniture the precious little brute wore a blanket of dull gray plush decorated with silk embroidery and lined with pale blue quilted satin. Around the edge was a fringe of Moorish tangles that rattled and jingled pleasantly every time he moved a muscle.

"Dumpty," she said, "came direct from Skye island when he was but 3 months old. A sweetheart gave it to me. She tried to hide the matter from madam, but he found it out and at first wanted to choke poor doggie, but he got over that, and now he likes him as much as the rest of us."

"We feed him everything that he likes, but principally chicken, minced beef, milk, cake, and chocolate creams. He only likes one thing that he can't have, and that is bones, for they make him so dirty, as he always wants to gnaw them in the dust. Why, if he finds a bone he just runs out in the middle of the street to pick it."

"Excepting that a dog usually has good health I believe it is as expensive a pet as a baby. I get \$3 a week extra for taking care of him and I know I use \$2 worth of perfumes and fancy soaps every week besides the powder for his nails and teeth, the hair oils, and the blankets and collars that the boys are always stealing. When he wakes up he cries to go to his mistress' room and then I sprinkle him with her favorite cologne, comb his hair all out, put a fresh bow on and let him in. Before dinner I give him a hot bath and dry him with bay rum. It's awfully tedious, for I have to work with him till his hair is perfectly dry. That's to keep him from getting the rheumatism. Then his teeth have to be cleaned and brushed, and the dear little fellow keeps as still as a mouse. But O my! I have a dreadful time cleaning his nails—he doesn't like the polisher and tries to bite me every time I begin to use it."

"What else? Well, then I will give him another spray of cologne, oil and comb his hair, give him his dinner, and put him to bed for an afternoon nap. After supper he goes for a drive with his owners and always wears a bow the same color as madam does. When he gets back I have to give him another bath, brush and comb him, and get him some lunch. Then I put him in his basket and he lays his head on the pillow and goes to sleep like a big tired boy."

Disinfecting Mulberry Street's Italians. [New York Herald.] A more lurid light is glowing in the melancholy dark eyes of the children of sunny Italy who have exchanged the soft air and blue skies of their native land for the alleys running off from the upper part of Mulberry street, and the woe painted on their expressive features is become more unutterable than ever. There is cause for this. The health board is trying to inflict a new smell on them.

Some Italians are rag-pickers and some prefer to sweep the streets, which make two distinct smells. Other Italians live six families in a few small rooms, and Sanitary Inspector McGowan has found thirty-two men, women, and children—all drunk—in one small room in an alley. Nobody has ever attempted to compute how many smells this makes.

Most Italians in summer like stale beer and bread and ancient vegetables and fruit that can be sold for a cent in the dark. The indulgence of this taste adds to the sweet odors borne upon the balmy air. Then there are the Italians themselves. Their form and sorrowful faces of the inhabitants of the dispirited rookeries in the alleys showed that human nature could stand no more.

Then came the men from the health board, with blue coats and painted caps and full of disinfectant, smelling unutterably vile. This stuff they scattered all over the alleys and through the rickety buildings. The smell rose to heaven through all the other smells, and the Italians rose in revolt and tried to throw out the men in blue with their painted caps and pails. They also talked to them in Italian. The men in blue scattered disinfectant over the Italians themselves and called in a policeman. The Italians withdrew in disgust. The alleys are to be disinfected twice a week.

The health officials say that an epidemic is liable to break out in the alleys if disinfectants are not freely used. The Italians think the board wants to make them clean and give them a new smell. They call it persecution, with many variations in their soft southern tongue.

Tennyson's "Locksley Hall." [London Society.] Previous to its first publication in 1842, it appears that the poet laureate had printed a few copies of his now famous poem of "Locksley Hall" for private circulation. In this private edition were two verses which do not appear in later editions. The two verses which were originally printed in "Locksley Hall," followed after the line in the published version:

And our spirits rushed together at the touch of our lips

The two omitted verses which bear their own indubitable hall-mark of authenticity, are as follows:

In the hall there hangs a painting, Amy's arms are round my neck. Happy children in a sunbeam, sitting on the ruins of wreck

In my life there is a picture—she that clasped him my neck is flown, I am left with the shadow sitting on the wreck alone.

No Triflers Need Apply. [New York Mail and Express] "Will you have some soup or fish?" asked the waiter of a stranger.

"No, sir! Bring me some meat and potatoes, and coffee."

After he had finished his meat and potatoes and coffee, he leaned back in his chair and said:

"Now you kin bring in your fish and soup if you want to, but you shouldn't go trillin' like a Kansas City man when he's hungry."

Murat Halstead's Family. [New York Letter.] Mr. Murat Halstead boasts the largest family at Long Branch, ten small "coming journalists," Mrs. Halstead is described as a very sweet lady, with an extraordinary head of hair, nearly seven feet in length, of unusual thickness and beauty.

## The Bismarck Tribune.

## Hunters Tapping Wires.

A curious and novel scheme was discovered by Mr. John Warren, of Dubuque, Iowa, who was returning home from a journey through the Bad Lands. Mr. Warren, in a conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter, said that he had received all the news of the election before reaching a station, having met with a party of hunters from Chicago who had been in the Bad Lands several days, and who were prepared to get all election returns. The crowd was composed of young men, "bloods" of Chicago, and among them was a telegraph operator who was engaged to accompany the party and take a telegraph instrument and battery with him. On the day after the election the boys camped near the railroad track, and attaching a wire to the regular wire set up their instrument in the midst of the wild, weird crags and pinnacles of the Bad Lands. It was a novel sight. One of the hunters would come in with his game, and poking his head in the door of the little tent, could hear the click of the instrument and read the bulletins which were received regularly. The hunters were divided on the political question, there being three for Cleveland and two for Blaine, and each faction would make the welkin ring as the news favored their respective favorites, and the little earthen jug would furnish its share of enthusiasm no matter what the political color of the bulletin. The humorous feature of the plan is that when the robbers of lightning discovered that the election was about the closest the country has ever seen, and that both parties claimed the victory, they resolved to remain in the Bad Lands until the matter is settled. Now the question is, how long will the sportsmen be compelled to hunt game in the region of barrenness, if they abide by their resolution.

## The Baptist Convention.

Rev. J. R. Deckard furnishes the following report of the Baptist convention at Fargo:

The North Dakota Baptist convention convened with the first Baptist church of Fargo, Nov. 5th, at 10 a. m. Rev. J. Crawford, D. D., preached the missionary sermon.

## ORDINATION SERVICES.

At 2 p. m. Rev. S. W. Stevens, pastor elect of Fargo Baptist church, submitted himself to a council, composed of the representatives of the convention and a few invited ministers from Minnesota, and was examined most thoroughly, as follows:

1. On his christian experience.
  2. On his call to the gospel ministry.
  3. On his views of Bible theology.
- The council being satisfied with the examination and the fitness of the brother for the high calling they voted unanimously to proceed to ordain him, which was done.

Rev. Mr. Stevens is a graduate of Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. He was born in India, where his father has labored as a Baptist missionary for over forty years.

## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

The Baptist convention met at 9 a. m. and held devotional exercises for half an hour, after which the officers were elected as follows:

Rev. G. W. Huntley, president.  
Rev. J. H. Hanson, secretary.  
Bro. C. T. Clement, treasurer.

The constitution and by laws of the convention were read, corrected and adopted. A charter is to be procured, and then the convention will be an independent Baptist corporation for the more successful operation of our denominational work in North Dakota. A Baptist Missionary Union for North Dakota was organized and officers elected.

Rev. J. R. Deckard of Bismarck, Rev. J. H. Hartman of Jamestown and Rev. J. T. Davis of Grand Forks were appointed to draft a constitution and rules of order for the government of the union. The duty being performed by the committee, their report was received and adopted. The educational meeting was full of interest, the representatives, about fifteen in number, pretty generally participating in the discussions.

The committee on place and preacher for the next session of the convention decided that the next meeting be held with the first Baptist church at Jamestown, Nov. 1885. Rev. A. McDonald to preach the annual sermon. Rev. J. R. Deckard, alternate. The meetings were successful and very interesting and harmonious throughout. Adjournment took place at a late hour on Thursday evening and the missionaries separated to meet in Bismarck at the North Dakota Baptist association, June 26, 1885.

## Northern Pacific Progress.

The Pioneer Press of Nov. 6th, says: Vice President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, returned yesterday from a four weeks' tour of inspection over his road. He made a thorough inspection of the main line and branches by daylight, and found everything in excellent order, and in better condition than they were a year ago. The company, he said, will go through the winter better than ever before. Mr. Oakes was accompanied by General Freight Agent Hannaford, General Passenger Agent Fee, Mr. Thrall, Mr. Cushing, and one or two other officials. While in Portland a consultation was had with the merchants of that city regarding the dissatisfaction said to have existed among them. All matters of difference, Mr. Oakes said, were adjusted. Mr. Hannaford was sent to Victoria to investigate the report that the same dissatisfaction existed there as among the Portland merchants. This was also amicably adjusted. Mr. Oakes said there was no change in the matter of the lease of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's track, and further, that there was no foundation for the report that work on the Cascade branch was to be rushed through. Work upon that branch, he said, is progressing slowly but steadily. The company's policy is to do the work with special reference to economy, and consequently the rate of progress will not be rapid. Fifty miles will probably be all that will be finished this year, and this will be from Astoria westward. The connection of the Oregon Short Line with Oregon Navigation will be made about the first proximo. At that time both the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific will put on trains, which will run from Chicago to Portland in 104 hours. The Northern Pacific will have this train running Sunday the 23d inst. Neither Mr. Hannaford nor Mr. Fee returned with Mr. Oakes.

## The Shot Gun Parade.

Did you ever live in the south during a presidential campaign? Well, you know what the shot gun parade means. This was the feature of Thursday evening's demonstration in the city, a genuine shot gun parade. The news from the east was doubtful. At midnight, that hour of blood and ghosts, a band of democrats of the old school, headed by Captain Little and officered by Colonel Williams, Major Hare and several lieutenants, marched to the hardware store of Van Houten Bros. & Little, where they "secured arms" and proceeded to take the town, which they did without resistance. The TRIBUNE was first attacked, and although it offered liberal compromises its munitions of war were captured—sixteen bottles in all, which had been sent in by some of the sanguine,

for the benefit of visitors. From the Tribune office, the antiraided brigade marched in squads to the telegraph office, where the operators were compelled to write a dispatch announcing the election of Cleveland. Several republicans, including John Rea and F. V. Barnes, hurried for Cleveland and a number of democrats aroused from their slumbers to join in the jubilee. It was a thrilling scene and the click of the trigger could be heard throughout the city. After yelling themselves hoarse and filling the air with huzzahs, the little band of shot gunners marched to their armory, and thence to their coaches they repaired, to dream of pestiferous, land offices and the public mammals, upon which they hoped soon to feed.

## Types of Beauty.

The Fargo correspondent of the St. Paul Globe has this to say of the beauty show of Paris: "It is reported that the convention of a grand exposition of beauty soon to be held in Paris invite parties in all parts of the world to send photographs, and those up to the standard will be invited to come to Paris. It is said that Colonel Donnan will gather the pictures of some of his fair Dakota friends and enter in the competition. If not limited to sex the photograph of the editor of the Jamestown Capital will be included."

## The Reason Why.

It is now conceded that, losing sight of Cleveland, and believing that the main contest for presidential honors was between Belva Lockwood and Blaine, the ladies have given Cleveland his enormous vote, and possible victory. It is believed that the scheme was a premeditated and well laid one. They knew their influence, and desiring to elect Belva, began to burrah for Blaine. (Everybody knows that the fair members of the gentler sex were almost unanimous for Blaine.) When their husbands came home tired and weary from business or the campaign, they would throw the babies out doors, drop their griddles on the floor, leave the wash tub in the center of the room, grab an apron, and flinging it high above their heads and frizzes, burrah themselves hoarse for the plumed knight. In one way their scheme was successful. It settled Mr. Blaine's political basis, and drove thousands of bald-headed and puny men from the republican ranks. But the girls regret their hasty action, as it is generally conceded that Belva is defeated and it now appears that the bewildered husbands sought revenge by casting their votes for Cleveland.

## The Convention Convened.

BISMARCK, Nov. 8, 1884.—The republican county convention met pursuant to adjournment at 2 o'clock p. m. Convention called to order by chairman C. B. Little. The secretary being absent M. J. Edgerly was chosen to act as secretary.

Moved by F. B. Allen that the republican county convention be increased from seven to sixteen. Motion seconded by L. N. Griffin.

Moved by F. B. Allen that the following gentlemen be placed on the committee: J. W. Raymond, F. B. Allen, B. B. Mellon, Alex. McKenzie, L. N. Griffin, C. B. Little, L. Lucas, E. C. Chase & E. H. Bly.

On motion of Mr. Wood, seconded by J. F. Wallace, S. G. Smith of Menoken was added to the committee.

Moved by J. F. Wallace and seconded by L. N. Griffin, that a new appointment of the county based on the vote cast for U. S. Gifford for delegate to congress, be made by the county committee.

Moved and seconded that delegates to future republican conventions unable to attend, be authorized to send proxies from their own precincts.

On motion the convention adjourned.

M. J. EDGERLY, Secretary.  
C. B. LITTLE, Chairman.

## The Governor's Reception.

Governor and Mrs. Pierce have issued invitations for their first formal reception on Tuesday evening, November 18, from 8 to 11 o'clock p. m. The invitations have been addressed to those who have called or left cards at the governor's residence, and it is the intention that all such be invited. If any have been overlooked Mrs. Pierce desires to have her attention called to the fact. This will be the first formal reception of the governor and family and will be the important event of the season.

## Yankton County's Exhibit.

The result of Alexander McKenzie's work in Yankton county, is told by the Sioux City Journal as follows: "Commissioner Young has been busy receiving the articles of produce which are to make up Yankton county's contribution to Dakota's exhibit at New Orleans. Nearly a carload of corn of several varieties, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, etc., have been gathered in, not to mention two or three mammoth squashes that will be sent along if room can be found in the car."

To quiet the alarm of the public as to the immediately dangerous character of the brands of Baking Powders containing Ammonia and Alum, in unsafe quantities, Scientists say that if proper care is exercised a moderate use of either may not prove perceptibly harmful. The brand that is pure and wholesome is Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self addressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York.

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## ARMOUR, PORK KING.

A Ruler Whose Realm Is the World's Provision Market.

Transactions Which Brought a Colonial Fortune—Once a Speculator, but Now Claiming to Be a Legitimate Dealer.

[Chicago Letter in New York Sun.]

Seeking of his last great pork deal, which netted him \$2,000,000, Mr. P. D. Armour said that the result gave him peculiar satisfaction, because he had been raided by the bear of New York and Chicago and had beaten them off. He declared most emphatically that he was not a speculative trader in the sense that the term is generally understood. He always buys pork when it is cheap, but he says he never buys it for the sake of selling eggs on the speculative market. When he heads the market attacked he always protects his property. Thus far the bear attacks upon him have resulted very favorably to him. He made \$3,500,000 out of one five years ago, and the \$2,000,000 just pocketed as the result of his speculative business, makes him feel very comfortable financially.

"If the bears had let me alone," he said recently, "I should not have made this money. I am engaged in a legitimate business, buying and selling for consumption. I have over 10,000 men in my employ, and my sole business is to distribute the product in the markets of the world."

When the raid was made on this market in May, Armour had more than \$12,000,000 worth of pork in hand, and, of course, he was vitally interested in maintaining prices. He bought everything that the short seller threw on the market, and, having almost unlimited capital, he found no difficulty in carrying all the stuff.

Close observations of the pork king's methods say that his great corners invariably follow some great public calamity or wide spread panic. He buys when other people have lost confidence in values, and limits his purchases only to the amount of the offerings. In 1879, when it was announced that yellow fever had appeared at Memphis, a panic occurred here in pork products, which are largely consumed at the south. The market dropped \$1.37 a barrel in two days. The collapse broke nearly all the southern speculators, who were, as a rule, on the long side. The natural result of overtrading on the short side was that the market was cornered in October, the bears setting their pork with Armour at \$13 a barrel, he having bought for \$7 and \$8.

In 1880 the short side of pork again appeared attractive to speculators, notwithstanding repeated unpleasant experiences with Armour. The stock on hand was large, and on April 20 pork sold down to \$9.25. It was then that Armour took hold and laid the foundations for his gigantic deals of the summer. Beginning at this figure, he bought all the way up to \$13 in July. During the next three months he cornered the market for each month. The shorts in August settled at \$17, in September at \$18, and in October at \$19. The total quantity of pork handled by Armour was not less than 3,000,000 barrels, and the number of shorts out was large, covering more than 600,000 barrels. It was a mammoth deal, and involved buying all the pork in the world. In spite of his immense capital, he would have been ruined had not the demand for pork been heavy and the public persistent in speculating on the long side.

This same good fortune has followed this successful trader in all his ventures. His gigantic legitimate business makes it easy for him to dispose of the product, and his superabundant capital enables him to protect his enormous holdings whenever anybody raids him. The deal which he has just closed up so satisfactorily to himself resembles the greater one of 1880, and the money which he has taken out of many speculators is a clean gift.

While strenuously insisting that he is not a speculator or gambler, Mr. Armour admits that he made his first great fortune by speculation. Just before the close of the war, when Armour was a packer in Milwaukee and pork was selling at \$40, he dreamed one night that there would be a great tumble in prices. On the way down town the next morning he stopped at his partner's house and told him that he thought pork was too high. "That's my opinion, too," said Mr. Plankinton. After a little further conversation it was agreed that Armour should take the first train for New York and sell all he could. He went, sold pork at \$40, and never took it in until it struck \$18, making over \$1,000,000 by the operation. But he had great difficulty in carrying out his plan. The New York agents of Plankinton & Armour were Wallace & Wicks, at that time one of the heaviest firms in the trade. The big packers all over the country were bulls on provisions, Cleveland, Indianapolis and St. Louis packers being persistent buyers. Wallace & Wicks did business for all of them, and were bulls themselves. They endeavored by every means in their power to dissuade Armour & Co. from selling pork, but he steadfastly adhered to the object of his visit, refused to go to meetings, and would have nothing to do with the pool. For about three months Armour was the terror of the provision market, and when he got ready to go home prices had come down \$5. Just as he was leaving Kingston, a prominent bull operator, said he wanted to make just one more trade.

"I'll sell you 1,000 barrels," said Armour.

"I'll take it," said the other. "When pork sells at \$40 a barrel you will want it back."

"I'll deliver you that pork," replied Armour, "when it sells at \$18."

The packers, with few exceptions, were ruined by the break, and Armour became the richest packer in the world. He admits that the operation was nothing but a huge gamble. If the closing struggles of the rebellion had been delayed a few months he would have been ruined. As it was, he was favored by circumstances over which he could have no possible control. "That was the only risk I ever took," he says.

In proof of his assertion that he is a legitimate trader, Armour likes to point to his office on Washington street, wherein are employed 150 clerks and accountants, eighty of whom are engaged exclusively in making out bills. He has an agent in every important city in the world. Each morning messages are telegraphed to his representatives all over the country giving the prices and condition of the market here, and each afternoon his agents telegraph back the transactions of the day. Mr. Armour himself is an indefatigable worker. He rises every morning at 5, breakfasts at 6, and is at his office nearly all day. Each morning there is placed on his desk a ticket as a visiting card. It contains a statement of the amount of cash in bank, which is seldom less than \$1,000,000. The capital of Armour & Co. is nominally \$10,000,000, although the firm is worth \$25,000,000.

Mr. Armour is a short, thick-set man, with a smooth-shaven face and a big head. He is a native of Watertown, N. Y., and first determined to move west when he was expelled from school for taking a girl out riding in school hours.

## CASTORIA

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What gives our Children rosy cheeks, What cures their fevers, makes them sleep; Castoria.

When Babies fret, and cry by turns, What cures their colic, kills their worms, Castoria.

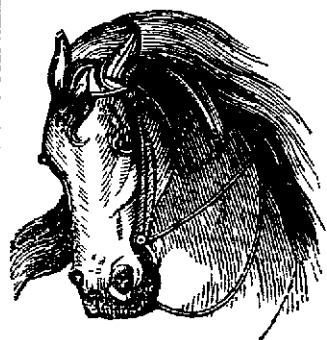
What quickly cures Constipation, Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion; Castoria.

Farwell then to Morphine Syrup, Castor Oil and Paregoric, and Hall Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to Children that I recommend it as superior to any medicine known to me."—H. A. ARMOUR, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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**LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS**  
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Tomorrow, Tomorrow,  
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**BISMARCK,**  
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Try This Route When You Travel  
**F. B. CLARKE, T. W. TEASDALE,**  
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**ST. PAUL**









# The Bismarck Tribune.

## Capital City Chicks.

The grading of Fourth street moves on. Work on the foundations of the Presbyterian church progresses rapidly.

Judge Francis' charge to the grand jury is a matter of much favorable comment.

Emil Przybylski has opened a barber shop two doors east of the Banner house.

A team run away on Main street yesterday and raised considerable dust, but did no damage.

Wait till the Bismarck minstrels appear. They will break down the Athenaeum the first night.

Improvements in the city continue and the sound of hammer, trowel and saw still linger upon the ear.

The steamer Undine will not do any more ferrying this season. She went into winter quarters Thursday.

The Quadrille club give their first hop at the Garfield Light Guard armory tonight. A pleasant time will be had.

John Gannon has removed his building from the rear of his saloon on Main street to the vacant lot on Meigs street at the rear of Mellon's bank.

Mr. F. W. Spear formerly of Caswellton has rented a house on sixth street, and his family will arrive in a few days to take up residence in Bismarck, their future home.

The steamer Batchelor arrived from up river Sunday at 5:30 p. m. loaded with hides, furs and wheat. She left last evening for Rock Haven, where she will lay up for the winter.

Agent Davidson has received orders to discontinue the issuing of mileage or season tickets to ladies engaged in business pursuits. The order now rescinded was issued last spring.

As will be seen in an extract from the Pioneer Press of the 6th inst., a fast train will run between Chicago and Portland in 104 hours. This is an obliterating distance in an encouraging way.

St. Paul and Northern Pacific surveyors are in the field locating a line between Little Falls and Aldrich via Lake Alexandria. This line will be generally known as the Wadena cut off.

C. R. Williams has let the contract for the brick work on his third street building and its fine brick walls will soon grace the lot, where a few weeks ago stood the unsightly frame shack.

Dr. Fraser has just completed the foundation for an elegant brick residence which he will erect in the spring. The foundation is of artificial stone furnished by home manufacturers.

The democrats of Bismarck have been carrying congratulatory telegrams to Cleveland about in their pockets for the past ten days, but none have dared transmit yet. They will soon have to renege.

The Mandan Pioneer expects to move into its new block this week. The Pioneer block about the handsomest in Mandan, is now completed, and the various storehouses and offices will soon be occupied.

The painting of the brick walls of the Lamborn house has proven such a grand success that owners of other brick blocks and buildings in the city contemplate giving their structures a like dressing.

While playing at the corner of Main and Sixth streets yesterday morning, a little boy, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Olsen, who live with friends in the country, was seriously injured by falling from a large dry goods box.

St. Paul Globe: Bismarck displayed its devotion to Alex. McKenzie, Tuesday, by giving him more than three fourths of its vote for sheriff over the popular Col. Lounsbury, who is conceded to possess special fitness for the office, and desired it as a stepping stone to still higher positions.

The Western House is undergoing repairs and a thorough renovating preparatory to reopening. The sample room was reopened last Saturday evening. It is the earnest desire of the proprietors, Messrs. Howell & Harzoi, to make the place a popular one and they will use every endeavor to make it a first-class hotel.

Pioneer Press: The earnings of the St. Paul & Duluth for the first week in November were \$40,472.95 against \$34,015.26 during the corresponding week of last year, an increase of \$6,457.69. The Northern Pacific earnings for the same period of time were \$316,369. This is a handsome increase over those of last year.

## The Gas Works.

Many inquiries have been made of late, as to the progress being made by the Gas Works company, and yesterday morning a representative of the TRIBUNE started an investigation of the matter. It was discovered that many were of the opinion that the work was not being done in good faith, and that the holders of the charter were using it simply as a speculation, while others manifested much anxiety as to the length of time necessary to wait before the streets and buildings of the city may be seen by gaslight. The reporter skirted around until he found the site selected for the works and observed the amount of work already done, toward the establishment of the enterprise.

On the lowland just below the west Main street crossing of the Northern Pacific is the result of what little labor has already been performed. Messrs. True and Taylor, the parties who have the charter, have not given any definite statement of late, as to their intended action in the matter, and the people of the city, claim that they have an interest in the enterprise. At present the outlines of the excavations have been made; a deep hole has been dug at the northeast corner, and a few rocks have been scattered around the spot. This is all that has been done so far, and was done to comply with the provision in the ordinance requiring that work shall be commenced before November 1, 1884. The ordinance also requires that a certain number of miles of pipe shall be laid by November, 1885, and the question now arises, "will this be done?" Mayor Dunn was seen yesterday morning and he informs the TRIBUNE that at the next meeting of the council a committee will be appointed to inquire into the matter, and it is expected they will correspond with Messrs. True and Taylor, and ascertain the status of the gas light question, and the prospects for city illumination.

## Good Work for Dakota.

Gov. Pierce is superintending the compilation of the matter for a descriptive pamphlet of Dakota's wealth, present and prospective, for free distribution at the New Orleans exposition. It will be a very valuable contribution to the immigration literature of this territory, and will be noted for its accurate and conservative statements and views. The counties will all be represented in the reading matter, and a map of the territory will accompany each copy. This map will be the best and the most satisfactory diagram ever gotten up for the purpose of showing what land is occupied and unoccupied. It will prominently show the U. S. land districts, with a marginal paragraph from each register, reciting the salient facts as to the government lands. A glance at this map will disclose the whereabouts of the free lands, the towns where the U. S. land offices are "kept," and the lines of railroads reaching them. Architects' Wirth and

Kretz are making the copy for the engraver. To a TRIBUNE reporter it was further explained that the object was to make the map as simple and free from confusing lines and dots as possible. It would be conspicuously a government land office matter, official and correct. Register Rea is assisting the governor, and the TRIBUNE surmises that this district will not be very badly left. It looks as if the Bismarck district would display the most inviting and extensive field for new homes. We have no objections if the returns so foot up.

## Ans. B. McPherson Post, G. A. R.

In accordance with instructions received from the commander of the department of Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic, notice of which was published in the TRIBUNE, Gen. Alexander Hughes last evening reorganized and mustered Jas. B. McPherson Post No. 3, of Bismarck, at the Odd Fellows' hall. There was a large attendance of veterans of the late war, and the post starts out with a good membership and under the most favorable auspices. The following is a roster of the post as mustered last evening:

Commander—W. S. Moorhouse.  
Senior Vice Commander—O. W. Bennett.  
Junior Vice Commander—O. S. Goff.  
Adjutant—E. M. Fuller.  
Quartermaster—Robert Macgillivray.  
Sergeant—Dr. W. A. Bentley.  
Chaplain—Rev. J. B. Decker.  
Officers of the Day—Wm. Woods.  
Officers of the Guard—Val. Schreck.  
Quartermaster Sergeant—E. M. Corey.

Sergeant Major—J. W. Wallace.  
J. W. Hare.  
H. P. Bogue.  
Wm. Gleason.  
Dennis Hannifin.  
Thomas Welch.  
Chas. F. Garrett.  
Chas. E. Edick.  
Benj. P. Harris.  
John Little.  
Lathan D. Stewart.  
Edwin S. Thompson.  
Sidney H. Nichols.  
Wm. Thompson.  
O. A. Lounsbury.

O. R. Williams.  
W. D. Smith.  
T. Tully.  
Arthur Linn.  
James Beardon.  
Thomas McGowan.  
John Conway.  
Sidney G. Smith.  
G. S. Weaver.  
E. D. Wemcott.  
Ephraim H. Hall.  
John P. Leutenkugel.  
Alex. Hughes.  
J. Gordon Miller.  
Edwin S. Pierce.  
F. J. Call.

## A Just Demand.

The people of the Missouri valley between Bismarck and Pierre are now making a demand which in all honor and justice should be complied with, and the TRIBUNE believes it will be, if the matter is properly placed before Postmaster General Hutton. It is the request of the people for an increase of mail service on route 35,299, asking for the establishment of a daily mail between Bismarck and Yates and Pierre. A petition has already been sent to the department, bearing the bonafide signatures of five thousand men, and representing the wishes of over twenty five thousand people, asking that this additional mail service be granted. A TRIBUNE representative has just returned from an extended journey through the country along the Missouri, and finds that the people are unanimous and intensely in earnest in this appeal. The route is a natural one, being established by the Missouri river, along whose banks numerous promising villages and some important commercial points have been built, and are being handsomely supported by a most magnificent country. The people are all from the east, and are intelligent, progressive and enterprising. They are a reading people, and the only complaints to be heard against their recently adopted homes is that the mail service is inadequate to their necessities. Another strong argument in favor of the increase of service is that Yates is not only an important military post, but Standing Rock, the most important Indian agency in the United States, is established there, and the matter of daily communication, both north and south, is of paramount importance. It is to be hoped that the postmaster general and his assistants will give this petition proper attention, which they will as soon as they are informed of the justice and absolute necessity of the demand. The route is through as fertile and promising a region as ever blessed mankind with homes and plenty. The settlers are numerous and of an exceptionally high order of intelligence, while the fact that it is a river route gives it an almost incredible increase in population and wealth. New towns are continually springing up along the banks of the great stream, and the increase of mail is demanded as an absolute necessity.

## Good-Bye, "Steve"

J. H. Stephenson, clerk of the Cherry Grove school district, is now fittingly gaily about in the region of the unknowable and unfathomable, having taken with him \$1,600 hard, cold cash, which according to the statistics as well as the principles of common law, belonged properly to the school district of which he was clerk. On October 30th, Stephenson came to the TRIBUNE office and purchased blank school district bonds, which he filled out or had filled out and signed. The wiley clerk proceeded to negotiate the bonds, which he did, Mr. Kasson, of the firm of Jefferson & Kasson, paying him \$1,270, or 85 cents on the dollar for \$1,500 in bonds. Stephenson left for Sterling, and Director Walker, of an adjoining school district, who, with Stephenson, ordered lumber for the building of school houses, returned to Bismarck several days later and reported that "Steph" had not put in an appearance. He has flown, and unless some mysterious circumstances are proven, it must be said that his flight was voluntary and his bondsmen must make good the deficit.

## Correct, Yet Wrong.

The St. Paul Globe in its Dakota department says: At the recent election, Bismarck cast 792 votes, which is claimed to indicate a population of 4,000. The large county gave slightly less number, which shows very sparse settlement.

The above item is correct in so far as it gives the number of votes cast in the city, and as it states, the vote would indicate a population of but 4,000. But will the Globe, which is a good friend to Bismarck and Dakota, inform its readers that there was not over a two thirds vote polled in the city? The fact is there was very little registration before the day of election, because of a failure on the part of those in authority to give due notice, and yet of the small list registered, over 200 failed to vote, as was proven by an investigation after election. Add to this the fact that the great majority of the votes are known by representatives of the TRIBUNE and others who took notice, to have been sworn in, showing the limited registration, and Bismarck must be credited with a larger population than 4,000. The first item of 200 registered votes not cast would add 1,000 to the number, and with this same indifference among those who were not regis-

tered, the city can easily claim a population of between 5,000 and 6,000. Will the Globe give the capital city credit?

## Extraordinary.

Every man has had some extraordinary experience or witnessed some miraculous escape or adventures, and where is the man who has not sat with a crowd of jolly friends and recited these experiences. The latest was accidentally overheard in the Sheridan house in a conversation between E. H. Bly and E. C. Chase, of Menoken. They are too good to pass without notice. The stories were as follows: In speaking of accidents on railway trains, E. C. Chase said the most remarkable narrow escape that ever came to his knowledge was that of a friend who was on a train in the east. While traveling at a rapid rate a broken rail was encountered. The conductor's friend was in a berth in the sleeper. The end of the broken rail went crashing through the floor of the car, striking his berth; he was hurled from his resting place and dropping, fell through the hole made by the intruding iron, struck on the track below, and the sleeper and another car passed over him without doing him the least harm. This all happened in an instant, as the train was running at full speed.

This was pretty good, but Mr. Bly is always equal to the emergency and he related the remarkable escape of a mule. He was shipping mules from the east. One of the animals desired to get out of the car; the train was running at full speed. The mule took in the situation and sniffling the air which came through the end window of the car, leaped through the "little opening" (about two feet square), going out between the freight cars, striking his head on the coupling, falling between the cars, rolled over into the ditch, and in a moment was eating grass on the prairie, the train flying ahead on schedule time.

These little reminiscences are interesting.

## The Mastodon.

Evidence of an extinct tropical region with the concomitant animals and people are continually coming to light in Dakota. Last summer the TRIBUNE gave notice of the finding of a huge tooth on the banks of the Cannon Ball river, and now the Fargo Republican gives the statement of Contractor H. H. Cossett, one of Fargo's most reliable citizens, in which he tells of the discovery of the remains of an immense animal, which must be classed with the mastodon. Mr. Cossett says that when he was at Hipon, north of Wheatland, in Cass county, last Saturday, he found the people greatly excited over the discovery of the remains of a huge animal that were buried nine feet under ground. Railroad workmen were getting out gravel at the gravel pit near the water tank, and were surprised to find a large bone embedded in the solid clay below the gravel bed. Upon investigation other bones were found, and the men were still excavating when Mr. Cossett came away. He says that he saw one tusk that measured eleven feet in length and six inches in diameter near the small end, and some of its teeth were at least four feet long. One man was offered \$25 for a tooth, but he declined to sell it. The Republican says that much excitement is manifested in the discovery and further particulars will be awaited with interest.

## Presbytery of Bismarck.

This ecclesiastical body met in Mandan, Monday evening, Nov. 10, at 7:30 o'clock and was called to order by Rev. I. O. Sloan, who had been so authorized by the synod of Minnesota. After reading the enabling act, Rev. Sloan preached a very practical discourse on "the duty of preserving the faith once delivered to the saints." Presbytery was then constituted with prayer, and a roll call made of ministers and churches. Five of the six ministers residing within the bound of the Presbytery were found to be present. Rev. F. M. Wood, Presbyteriam; Rev. Collins, Moderator; Rev. Barden, Baptist and Rev. Parsons, being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members. The committee on church erection was appointed, consisting of Rev. I. O. Sloan, Rev. O. B. Austin, Elder S. H. Nichols. Committee on home missions: Rev. John McKee, Rev. Fulton, Elder Chester King. Rev. John McKee was appointed stated clerk, Rev. M. Fulton, temporary clerk. Rev. F. M. Wood was recognized as Presbyteriam missionary and commended to the board of home missions. Revs. Austin and McKee were appointed to draft rules for the use of the Presbytery. After a brief discussion of several other topics of interest, the Presbytery adjourned to meet in Bismarck the third Tuesday of April next.

## The Exhibit at New Orleans.

At the time for the shipment of exhibits to the World's Fair at New Orleans arrives, it becomes more and more evident that Dakota will make a showing which will rank well with that of any state or territory in the union. In speaking of the local contributions the Fargo Argus says:

During the past week work upon the exhibit for the New Orleans exposition has progressed rapidly, and exhibits have been received, not only from our county, but from all the counties in the Red River valley and Devils Lake region, with the exception of Le Moure and Dickey. Friday night the exhibit from Twill county arrived, and yesterday morning the one from Sargent county. These have all been carefully repacked by competent men under the direction of Major Fleming, and it is probable the exhibit will be sent forward Thursday of this week. The articles from Kidder and Stutsman county will also be probably forwarded here to be packed and sent with the articles or boxes; while the large exhibit of stuffed animals and specimens from the Bad Lands go with the Missouri slope exhibit, and will be loaded at Bismarck and join the three to five carloads of articles which are ready for shipment from here.

The department of ladies' work, under the charge of Mrs. Melton, has proved much more of a success than even the most sanguine had hoped, and the display will be one of which Dakota may well be proud. Mrs. Melton is entitled to much credit for the art work and attention she has given the departments, and in the prominent assistance of many of the prominent mechanics of the city. Whatever articles are designed for this exhibit should be placed in Mrs. Melton's care early in the week.

The Northern Pacific Elevator Company have nearly completed a working model of a Dakota elevator, with all the machinery usually found in these buildings. It is 5x15 by 8 feet high. It will cost about \$1,000, and will be operated by Dakota No. 1 hard.

Major Fleming has also secured a cube of Dakota earth, and is having this boxed for shipment from here.

The wonderful products of Dakota and the many interesting and valuable articles here to be found will form a fitting and most attractive advertisement for the largest, grandest and most important territory in the union.

## Flour for New Orleans.

Dakota's industries are to be well represented at the New Orleans World's fair. Com-

missioner McKenzie has worked faithfully and almost incessantly for the success of the territorial exhibit and has already secured an immense showing. Last evening the Bismarck Roller mills came to the front, and Mr. John Russell gave an order for the manufacture of several barrels of the best flour from No. 1 hard wheat, to be sent to the great fair.

## Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies Aid society of the M. E. Church, held Thursday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. A. M. Thompson.  
Vice President—Mrs. W. H. Francis.  
Secretary—Mrs. S. M. Hodges.  
Treasurer—Mrs. E. C. Ford.

## The Central Committee.

The republican county central committee, as it now stands, is composed of the following named persons:

Geo. P. Flannery  
W. A. Bentley  
H. C. Sinclair  
E. A. Williams  
A. B. McKenzie  
O. B. Little  
E. C. Chase

E. S. Neal  
J. A. McLean  
Gus Johnson  
J. W. Raymond  
H. B. Mellon  
L. N. Griffin  
Leonard Lucas  
E. H. Bly  
S. G. Smith

## The Edgerton Light Guards.

Yankton now has a company of militia, which has been named for Judge Edgerton. In speaking of the company the Press and Dakotian says:

The Edgerton Light Guards have been accepted by Governor Pierce into the territorial militia. Company H. Captain Hinman and Lieutenants Pound and Pennington received their commissions from the governor today. The governor has written to Adjutant General Free to delegate an officer to muster the company in.

Frank Ziebach, secretary of the "Edgerton Light Guards," received the following letter today:

Executive Office, Bismarck, D. T., Nov. 6, 1884.—F. H. Ziebach, Yankton, Dakota.—Dear Sir: Commisions for the officers of the "Edgerton Light Guards," have been forwarded today to Hon. James H. Teller, secretary at Yankton. These commissions would be delivered until the company is mustered by an officer detailed for that purpose, and I have asked Major Free, adjutant general, to assign some one to this duty. You will doubtless hear from him soon. Hoping that the company organized under such favorable auspices may reflect honor upon the territory, upon the territory, and upon the name they bear. I remain very truly, your obedient servant,  
GILBERT A. FREE.

## City Council.

City council met at the city hall Wednesday evening. Present—His honor, the mayor, J. P. Dunn, and Aldermen Griffin, Donnelly, Peter son, Malloy and Leo. Joseph Edgerley acted as deputy clerk.

On motion of Alderman Griffin, the minutes of last meeting were not read.

On motion of Alderman Griffin, the rules were suspended and an ordinance was presented and upon its third reading was adopted; relative to the grading of the following streets: From Washington avenue to Ninth street, inclusive; from Main street to the north line of McKenzie & Coffin's addition, according to the established grade; the ordinance to be published in the weekly TRIBUNE for one month.

On motion of Alderman Griffin, chairman of the committee on streets, grades and additions, the mayor authorized the clerk to advertise three days in the daily TRIBUNE for sealed proposals for the grading of Third street from Main street to the north line of McKenzie & Coffin's addition.

The mayor appointed Alderman Malloy a member of the fire department committee in the place of Alderman Holmbeck.

The mayor instructed the committee on fire department to correspond with manufacturers of firemen's paraphernalia in regard to purchasing a baze cart.

On motion, the mayor appointed a committee of two, Aldermen Griffin and Malloy, to procure suitable rooms for offices for the city clerk and city treasurer.

The mayor instructed the committee on claims to confer with the TRIBUNE to fix a rate for printing.

The mayor appointed William Gleason senior fire warden.

## BILLS ALLOWED.

Thomas Fortune, chief of police, .....	\$125 00
O. B. Nichols, policeman .....	75 00
Frank Scott, policeman .....	75 00
John O'Donnell, policeman .....	75 00
Frank LaWall, city clerk .....	65 00
Mallory & Skuyell, teams at fire .....	30 00
George Bell, watchman at fire .....	2 00
E. M. Henshell, watchman at fire .....	2 00
P. S. Huber, watchman at fire .....	2 00
H. O. Kunkling, watchman at fire .....	2 00
Harper & Noonan, teams at fire .....	25 00
A. Cheatum, digging a ditch from E. H. Bly's engine house to the Northern Pacific water tank .....	185 66
Bismarck Tribune, printing .....	110 45
C. J. Baker, filling water tank .....	4 25
A. J. Baker, work on engine house .....	15 00
George F. Dibert & Co., crossings, etc. .....	37 38
James Cotter, hauling water tank .....	2 00
J. P. Hoagland, lumber .....	10 14
J. P. Hoagland, lumber .....	5 76
Faunce & Banerman, painting engine .....	113 00
J. H. Taylor, distributing lamp posts .....	1 00
Theodore & Walberg, painting lamp posts .....	15 00
Bismarck Planing Mill company, lamp posts .....	53 00
J. P. Hoagland, lumber .....	27 86
George F. Dibert, alley crossing .....	11 60
W. S. Moorhouse, nails, files, axes, etc. .....	106 71
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$1,042 82</b>

O. H. Beal & Co., teams at fire .....
 5 60 |

J. H. Cotter & Co., teams at fire .....
 20 00 |

A. Cheatum, digging ditch .....
 15 00 |

A. Cheatum, work with teams .....
 8 00 |

## U. A. O. D.

A movement is in progress for the establishment of a grove of the United Ancient Order of Druids in this city. This is one of the oldest English orders, claiming an antiquity coeval with Masonry, if not of more ancient date. Although instituted in this country but a few years, it has spread very rapidly, and has now obtained a foothold in almost every state in the Union. The Deputy Grand Arch of Minnesota, C. J. Carvalho, who has Dakota under his immediate jurisdiction, will be here some time next week to institute the grove, and install its officers. The name selected for the local organization is Capital City Grove No. 1.

## Another Wedding.

The residence of L. N. Griffin was the scene of a merry little wedding party on Wednesday evening. The happy couple were Mr. Henry Eldridge and Miss Belle Hanson. Both have lived in Bismarck for some years and are well and favorably known. Mr. Henry Richbolt acted as best man and Miss Jennie Griffin as bridesmaid. The knot was tied in the most approved fashion by the Rev. Clara. Numerous valuable presents were received by the young

couple, and cake and wine were served to all present, after which came the usual congratulations and good wishes. Mr. Griffin is certainly doing his share to help on the great matrimonial "boom," as this is the second wedding at his house within two weeks.

## Her First Vote.

Washington cast her first vote at the recent election, and she may well turn her proudest head and let her clarion notes reverberate among the glens and coal fields of the Missouri slope, for she cast 104 good solid votes. Of course this is the vote of the precinct of Washington and proves the efficacy of the labors of Messrs. Satterlund & Veeder in setting up the county.

## Hon. E. J. Hall Elected.

Colonel William Thompson says the election of Hon. E. J. Hall as a democratic member from the First congressional district in Iowa, in the next most gratifying result of the recent elections after that of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. He has known Mr. Hall from infancy, and regards him as one of the most brilliant, profound and capable jurists of his state. As a politician and statesman, he is consistent, energetic and eminently successful.

## The Quadrille Club.

The lovers of dancing and social gatherings will be pleased to learn that a quadrille club has been organized and hops will be given every Friday evening. The club has been organized by some of the members of the Garfield Light Guard and the dances will be given in the armory. These parties will be continued during the winter season and the quadrille club will soon become a very popular organization.

## River Notes.

Although the weather is still summerlike and pleasant, and the Missouri has shown no symptoms of freezing, the rivermen have been preparing to go into winter quarters.

N. P. Transfer Nos. 1 and 2 the Benton, Helena and Batchelor of the Power line, the Josephine of the Coulson line, and the Undine are all in winter quarters at Rock Haven, that point having been selected by I. P. Baker as a safe harbor.

The Eclipse remains at the river landing with the prospect of a trip to Fort Yates.

The steamers Gen. Terry and D. H. Backer of the Missouri River Transportation company, on route to Sioux City, where they will be put upon the ways for repairs for next season's campaign, which the rivermen predict will be the liveliest since the beginning of navigation on the stream.

## The Difference.

The Stillwater correspondent of the Pioneer Press says: "The most successful goose hunt of the season occurred Sunday night, a party of six gentlemen going down the lake as far as Kinkinnick on the Ben Hersey and returning early yesterday morning with twenty-three geese and five ducks. The gentlemen composing the party were Messrs. H. W. Davis, A. C. Hoopes, Charles A. Staples, C. P. Gregory, George D. Hall and Samuel Register.

## HOW IT'S DONE IN BISMARCK.

Messrs. W. B. Bol and Harry Wetherby went out one morning recently and in two hours returned with sixty-three geese, and they didn't charter a steamboat either. It will be remembered that the TRIBUNE published the item of Messrs. Bell and Wetherby's hunt at the time.

Rev. Sloan's Farewell Reception. The farewell reception tendered Rev. I. O. Sloan of Mandan, Tuesday night was a success in every particular. A special train was run from this city to Mandan, and a number of Bismarckians went to Mandan to pay their respects to the popular pioneer pastor. The supper netted \$90 which was presented Mr. Sloan by Mrs. C. F. King. The recipient responded in a very appropriate talk, expressing much gratification and true pleasure at the kind marks of appreciation bestowed upon him by his congregation and friends.

## Odd Coins.

Mr. N. L. Ros, the gentlemanly accountant who presides over the desk at the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the east side of the lead office, has a very rare and valuable collection of old coins two of which were seen by a TRIBUNE scribe yesterday afternoon. These coins were a silver dollar and a silver half dollar, both of which are dated 1795. They are much heavier than the coins of later years, and were made by hand.

## The Jolly Boys Jollify.

Mr. Jos. Little is in receipt of an invitation to attend the meeting of the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association at the Kirkwood house, Des Moines, Iowa, Saturday, December 6, 1884. It will be remembered that a Northwestern Traveling Men's association was organized in this city last year, and the boys manifest a deep interest in the meetings of the various associations of the state.


## Another Boy.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Sheldon were presented with a boy Wednesday afternoon. Mother and son doing nicely.



**ROYAL**  
Baking Powder  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.



**L.S.L.**  
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.



UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION  
Over Half a Million Distributed.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature, for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2, A. D. 1878.

The Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

**175th Grand Monthly**

AND THE  
EXTRAORDINARY  
SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING,  
In Academy of Music, New Orleans,  
Tuesday, December 16, 1884.  
Under the personal supervision and management of  
GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and  
GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

**Capital Prize \$150,000.**

**NOTICE—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.**

**LIST OF PRIZES.**

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000	100,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF 1,000	20,000
50 PRIZES OF 500	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 300	30,000
200 PRIZES OF 200	40,000
600 PRIZES OF 50	30,000
1,000 PRIZES OF 10	10,